

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## Insuring Soldiers and Sailors

THAT a nation owes much to its citizens who have fought its battles and to their families when they have been killed or injured so as to destroy or impair their capacity to provide for their families has always been recognized by the United States. This just and generous policy of our country as administered under our pension system has been unduly costly and has not always been just. One of the proposed uses of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan is to give life and indemnity insurance to our soldiers and sailors and to provide allowances to their dependent families while they are in the ranks.

The plan worked out by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and his coadjutors and approved by the President has been embodied in a bill which is expected to pass today in congress. As to the justness and righteousness of this insurance of our fighting men Secretary McAdoo says:

"Military service in the United States is obligatory; those who imperil themselves have no election. The insurance companies do not and can not permit this to affect their calculations. They must protect themselves by charging premiums so high that they are secured against loss no matter how severe the rate of mortality may be. Consequently the very men who are called into the service because their physical condition is of the best and who as civilians would for that reason be able to secure the most favorable insurance rate in peace time, are denied as soldiers the necessary life insurance to enable them to protect their families and dependents. The extra hazardous risks of war puts insurance entirely beyond the reach of the conscripted soldier.

"The government which subjects these men to this insurmountable discrimination should itself supply insurance to soldiers at cost and upon the peace basis. It would in fact be dastardly and undemocratic if the government should penalize the soldier who is forced to render the highest duty of the citizen, by failing to provide for him war insurance upon peace terms and at net cost. The pay of the enlisted men in the Army and Navy is less than the wages and salaries generally earned in private life and government insurance is an essential war and emergency measure inaugurated for the specific benefit of our military forces and can not and should not be conducted for profit.

"This legislation will be a great step forward in the recognition of the Republic's duty to its heroes. It deserves earnest and vigorous support of the country. The United States should set the highest example of all the nations in the treatment of those who do and die for their country and for world freedom."

## Nawiliwili Project

THE experts of the house committee on rivers and harbors will begin work on the next River and Harbor Bill by the end of September, drafting a bill for the use of the house committee when it takes up the measure in the next session of congress. If there is anything new on the Nawiliwili harbor project to advance it should be forwarded to Washington at once, this project being the last of the Hawaiian projects and the only one on which no action by congress has been taken.

Just what attitude President Wilson will take on river and harbor matters in the next congress is a question. There is a strong possibility that the anti-river and harbor congressmen will fight bitterly and all new projects, and these anti are looking for the support of the President.

Nevertheless it will be well to start the Nawiliwili matter as soon as possible. Hawaii has many friends and there is strong possibility of having the project included in the next house bill.

The news from Russia should cause every loyal American to pull his belt a little tighter, put a little more heart into his war economies and more earnestness into the support he is ready to give his government. Russia as an ally appears to be a failure and there appears to be slight prospect of any sustained help from the Slav for months to come, if at all. This means that our Sammys will have a strengthened foe to deal with on the western front. We can do everything that is required if behind the fighting line in France there stands a union of loyally unselfish people. The sooner everyone goes on a war basis, the better.

The promptness with which the police have been able to lay hands upon the perpetrators of recent serious crimes, securing such evidence as has brought forth confessions of guilt from the arrested persons, is altogether creditable to Captain McDuffie and his men and The Advertiser desires to give this credit where and when it is due. If the effect of these prompt arrests be not lost through the delays of the law in securing prompt verdicts of guilt or acquittal, as the evidence justifies, the events of the past few weeks ought to act as a deterrent to further crime.

While the Argentine government is waiting for Germany to apologize the Buenos Aires crowds are stoning the German legation, rioting in the German club and burning down the German newspaper office. And, some way or other, we prefer what the crowd is doing to what the government is doing. It's just a little bit more to what the Germans are getting in Europe.

## Where The Money Goes

SUBSCRIBERS to the recent \$2,000,000,000 issue of liberty bonds and intending subscribers to the second liberty loan are interested in knowing just how the money obtained is used. A large amount of money is necessary to maintain the Navy, which has been called upon to defend our coast and our commerce from attack.

To put the Navy on a war basis, every ship in reserve had to be fully manned and commissioned. Many auxiliary vessels also had to be added.

On April 6 there were 64,680 enlisted men; now there are more than 136,000. In addition, we have enlisted more than 35,000 reserves and there are 10,000 National Naval Volunteers in service.

Contracts have been placed for every destroyer and submarine chaser that the shipyards of the country can build, and new records are expected in construction. All this is in addition to the 32,000-ton battleships; the five battle cruisers of 35,000 tons each, the largest and swiftest war vessels ever built; the six scout cruisers and many auxiliary craft for which we have made contracts. These will be built as early as possible, but the right of way in construction is being given to destroyers and small craft.

Since the day war was declared the Navy has patrolled our own coasts. For coast defenses scores of vessels have been secured—yachts, fishing vessels, fast motor boats, and other minor craft, and others are being added to this force as rapidly as possible.

The Navy has sent to France a corps of aviators, who arrived on June 8, the first contingent of the regular armed forces of the United States to land on French soil. The aeronautic corps has been greatly enlarged, aviation bases established along the coast, and officers and men trained in the operation of seaplanes, dirigible balloons, and other types of aircraft. An additional appropriation of \$45,000,000 has been asked for aviation.

About \$80,000,000 is involved in the entire building program in our navy yards, training stations, submarine and aviation bases, the big storage warehouses we are building for munitions and supplies, the new shops, foundries, shipyards, the huge drydocks, and the various structures under way or provided for.

The Marine Corps has more than doubled in enlisted strength since the war began. On April 6 there were in the corps 426 commissioned officers and 13,266 enlisted men. It now has more than 28,000 enlisted men, only 1479 recruits being required to bring it up to its full authorized enlisted strength of 30,000. A force of marines has been landed in France for service under General Pershing, and the entire corps is eager for action.

## Sapping For Germany

"AID and comfort" can be given to the enemy not only by conscious traitors, but also by the unconscious tools of astute enemies, and even by people who regard themselves as idealists and martyrs, points out the editor of The Outlook, who says: "Whatever their intent may be, they are public enemies if they give strength to the common foe or weaken resistance to him. If a troop of invaders have lost their way, the man who serves as their guide may do so because he feels sorry for anybody who is lost, but, though he may act out of what he regards as humanitarianism, he is serving the forces of the enemy as truly as if he were a spy in their employ. Germany is carrying on sapping and mining operations in this country. She is working, not in its soil, but in the minds of its people. Those who help on the work that Germany is doing are serving Germany's cause, and, whether they know it or not, are doing what they can to bring defeat to America and America's free institutions.

There are three chief ways of helping Germany on American soil:

1. To make the issues of the war seem confused, or sordid, or foreign to the interests of the American people.
2. To create or foster the feeling that America and her friends cannot win, and that Germany and her satellites are too strong to be beaten.
3. To arouse in the minds of Americans suspicion and distrust of our allies, and thus to bring about disunion.

Apply these tests to what people say, to what newspapers print, to what organizations do, and in most cases you will be able to separate the loyal from the disloyal and seditious.

The permission granted Major Green, of the draft board, to accept the services of aliens in the Hawaiian draft must be gratifying to the aliens, but it has its regrettable points, nevertheless. We had hoped that through the draft Hawaii would be able to put into the field a force really Hawaiian, not composed of fifty per cent assisted immigrants, such as is the national guard. In the matter of raising troops in the name of Hawaii for the firing line, this Territory ought to be represented by its citizens. It deserves it. What have we done that we should have aliens doing the greater part of our fighting for us for the sake of thirty dollars a month?

Now that the senate has made it proper for Americans to accept decorations from European sovereigns, Gerard may wear the doublecross he received from the Kaiser. It is still not permissible in polite society, however, to call the former ambassador by the title bestowed upon him by the Potsdam War Lord.

## BREVITIES

Red fish are still biting in the harbor. License Inspector W. H. Hutton is confined to his home with an attack of la grippe.

More than one-fourth of the water rates due for the quarter commencing September 1 had been collected up to Monday. Approximately \$4500 had been received for it.

The Hawaiian baseball team will hold a benefit dance at the Outrigger Club Saturday evening September 22, beginning at eight o'clock. Prizes for the best dancing couple will be given out.

M. H. Sanders, receiving clerk at the city hall, returned yesterday after a two weeks' vacation spent in endeavoring to make two sweet potatoes grow where none grew before.

Owing to the shortage of water in Nuuanu dam, the electric lights of the city and suburbs are being turned off at one o'clock in the morning, instead of three hours later, as is usually the case.

City Engineer Collins was instructed by the improvement district No. 2, which includes the survey of the Iwilei district, with a view to its being named an improvement district under the frontage-tax law.

Pineapples are to be planted on several hundred acres of land at Haiku, Maui, that has been lying idle, says W. J. Coelho, a land office clerk and former senator, who has just returned from a visit on that island.

The preliminary report of the city engineer on assessments, in the matter of the improvement district No. 2, which includes Beretania Street from Alapai to Punahou Streets, was approved and adopted by the supervisors, last night, and September 25 fixed as the date of a public hearing on the matter.

Mrs. Mary Rosia, while boarding a moving street-car on Kalanika Avenue near John Ena Road, yesterday afternoon, fell to the ground and was badly shaken up. She sustained a cut over her left eye and a sprained left wrist, besides being considerably bruised. After being treated at the emergency hospital, the injured woman went to her home.

FISH SLAUGHTER  
THREATENS TO  
REDUCE SUPPLY

Many Thousands of Alalua Caught During Past Week For Sport and Great Numbers Are Not Used For Food

Signs were not wanting last night that the alalua are not running as strongly as has been the case during the past week. The wharves were again packed with fishermen, but the strings caught were much smaller.

This is not to be wondered at, for the fish have been pulled from the water as fast as a hook could be thrown in, for seven days and seven nights, and the quantity caught has been enormous. One Portuguese angler, using a line with six hooks on it, caught 1570 of the little red fish in one evening.

It is safe to say that 500 fishermen have operated from the local wharves every day for the past week, and have caught on an average fifty fish each a day. This would give a total of 175,000 fish caught.

In a great many cases it is feared that the fish have been caught for the mere sake of catching them, and with no intention of using them for food. The alalua is the young of the awoowee, one of the best-eating and most expensive fish in the local market, and which never sells for less than two big ones or three medium-sized ones for a quarter. The fish is firm and white, and of fine flavor. When the fish is cooked over a charcoal fire its skin comes off in one piece, and the natural juices of the fish are preserved in the cooking.

The awoowee affords fine sport on a moonlight night, for they are bold biters and take a bait near the surface. When there are many awoowee about four or five lines may be in the water at the same time and a fish on one of them all the time.

Just why the alalua school in the harbors of the group every several years is unknown. They probably come into the protected water for refuge. There is absolutely no sport in catching the little red fish, rather does it become a sad—a veritable epidemic of slaughter.

In consequence of the immense number of immature fish caught in the harbor during the past week, awoowee will undoubtedly be much scarcer off Honolulu a year from now, than has been the case for some time.

More than one prominent citizen who has visited the wharves during the past week and witnessed the wholesale hauling-out of the alalua, has expressed his opinion that the next legislature should pass a law protecting hahala and alalua to some extent, if not on a whole, when they school in the local harbors.

BALLENTYNE PRAISES MONTANA-BINGHAM

An optimistic cablegram has been received by the shareholders of Montana-Bingham from C. G. Ballentyne, who was sent to the Coast to investigate the plant of that company. In part, the message from Mr. Ballentyne reads:

"Investigation completed. Mail report tomorrow. Express highest opinion of whole proposition. Other than Utah Copper, undoubtedly best mining venture in Bingham district."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## PERSONALS

Frank P. Moss, the musician, has returned from a trip to San Francisco. Miss Ruth Benedict of Central Union Church has returned from a short visit to the mainland.

Mrs. J. H. Cummings has returned to Honolulu from the Garden Isle after an absence of two months. Otto W. Rose of Hilo is a visitor in the city and will remain over to take in the Regatta Day events.

M. S. Deponte has been named for sheriff of Makawao district, Maui, in place of David Morton, deceased.

Mrs. J. S. B. Pratt returned yesterday in the Matsonia from a visit of several months in the mainland.

Mrs. C. P. Morse, who has been away for the past four months on a trip to the mainland, is back in Honolulu.

Rev. Samuel K. Kamaipili, assistant pastor of Kamaipili Church, Palama, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning from a short visit to Maui.

Writing to friends in this city, A. I. Silva of the M. McNery, Limited, says that he saw 25,000 "Sammys" march in a parade in Fifth Avenue, New York, the latter part of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Burns, of Paia, Maui, welcomed at their home last Tuesday the arrival of a daughter, their first child. Miss Burns was formerly Miss Pearl McCarthy of Honolulu.

New arrivals at the Pleasanton are George M. Tume, San Francisco; Charles H. Barnes, San Francisco; P. N. Guill, San Francisco; Miss L. N. Hart, Chicago; Miss J. O. Sager, Chicago; Bert B. McLean, Haleiwa Hotel.

At a social affair attended by about twenty-five friends Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carter yesterday afternoon announced the engagement of their daughter Phoebe to Mr. Vivian Oxen-dyer, son of Maj. and Mrs. John E. Dyer of London.

Mrs. James P. Tait and daughter Margaret, who arrived from Canada on the Makura last Sunday, are living at the Romagosa. They will not accompany Captain Tait, master of the Kestrel, to Fanning until next summer when he makes the Gilbert voyage.

Mrs. L. M. Gray, who has been visiting on the Coast, returned to Honolulu yesterday. She spent some time in San Francisco with her son Ralph, a Cornell student who came to the Coast to meet his mother. Ralph has applied for admission to the aviation section.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isenberg and child were among the home-coming Honoluluans aboard the Matsonia yesterday, after an absence of more than a year. Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg were married on the mainland and their return yesterday affords Mr. Isenberg's many friends their first opportunity of extending their congratulations.

WHALE MEAT MAY  
BE STAPLE PRODUCT

Hoover's Representative On Coast Says Commodity Could Be Sold At Ten Cents Pound

The California Sea Products Company is now an assured success so far as its financing is concerned, says the Daily Commercial News of San Francisco. The Morgan-Wood Company who have charge of the raising of the capital, reports the first \$100,000 of stock closed out. This first issue was authorized to build the first whaling station at Moss Landing on Monterey Bay.

Henry Schultze, the architect, has the plans and specifications about finished and actual construction work will begin very shortly. Ralph Merritt, Mr. Hoover's representative on the Coast, is cooperating with the company from the food angle in getting whale meat on this market as a staple commodity and at a price that will help ease the high price of meats.

Whale meat can be sold to the consumer here at about 10c a pound. As soon as the Moss Landing station is equipped the company will shortly offer a second \$100,000 of this stock with which to build the second station at another California Coast point. This second issue is already authorized by the state corporation commissioner. The management of the company is in the hands of a board of directors composed of well known and conservative San Francisco business men and they feel that this new California industry will prove one of great value and profit from the very start.

BUSINESS MEN LEAVING FOR  
INDIA TO STUDY CONDITIONS

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's recently inaugurated East Indian service is growing in popularity and importance, according to shipping men of San Francisco. The Colco, which sails on October 6 from that port for India, has already a rapidly growing passenger list. Many Pacific coast business men are embarking on India in order to study trade conditions with a view to commercial extension into the fruitful East Indian field.

## MONIZ-WATSON

Henry William Moniz and Miss Ethel L. Watson were married at two o'clock last Monday afternoon in the Catholic Church of St. Joseph, Hilo, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father James C. Beisel, the pastor. An hour later the young couple boarded the Mauna Kea and arrived here on Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Moniz are the house guests of Senator and Mrs. Sylvester P. Correa, 350 North School Street. They expect to remain two weeks in the city and will then return to their home in Hilo. Mr. Moniz is chief lineotype operator of the Hawaii Herald of Hilo, while his bride has been cashier of the Gaiety Theater for some time past.

SAKE MANUFACTURE  
MUST SURELY CEASE

Hoover Says Food Control Bill Intended To Prevent Use of Rice For Booze

Definite and authentic corroboration was received in Honolulu yesterday of the view that the manufacture and importation of sake is prohibited under the provisions of the Food Control bill. This corroboration came to the Star-Bulletin in reply to its query from Herbert C. Hoover, through its Washington correspondent, "Is manufacture of sake barred under federal food law?" Its correspondent replied, evidently quoting Hoover, "Manufacture of sake barred under food law."

Previously The Advertiser had been advised from Washington that officials there assumed that the import of the Japanese liquor was prohibited and it seemed strange to those who considered the matter in the light of the intent of the law to conserve the food supply, that there should be any discrimination between imports and manufacture.

While government officials here said that they were undecided on the question of manufacture or importation of sake, facts showed that it required large quantities of rice daily, rice, the chief staple of a majority of the population of these islands. There had been a shortage of rice and the local food commission had investigated the question of manufacture or importation of sake had gone on just the same. It would appear that this supply will now be available for food consumption and not for beverage purposes.

As far as the importation goes the Japanese is placed, apparently, in the same position as the man who has been accustomed to drink Scotch or Irish whiskey and in regard to use of that manufactured here, in the same position as those of other races who have been drinkers of distilled liquors. When the supply is gone, they will have to do without.

The customs and internal revenue officials will naturally want their own specific instructions from their department heads in Washington.

Veterans of Foreign  
Wars to Take Over  
Grave Decoration

Although the Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R. is now only a memory—for it was only twelve years that the remaining few members turned the charter to headquarters and the last roll-call of the organization was answered—they have not disbanded without a thought of the heroic dead, those men who fought so gallantly to preserve the unity of our country in the early '90s.

At the instance of W. L. Eaton, quartermaster of the old post, Adjutant D. B. Newell addressed a letter to Adjutant C. J. Edwards of the Frederick Funston Post, No. 94, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, which was read at its meeting Tuesday night, in which they asked that the memory of the departed comrades be perpetuated in the usual way on Memorial Day.

It was unanimously voted by the members of the Frederick Funston Post that the request be granted and that the adjutant be instructed to notify the members of the Geo. W. De Long Post of the result of the ballot. The letter which breathes of love, patriotism and devotion and which goes to show how faithful the Grand Army Men are to their sacred obligation, is as follows:

"At the last regular meeting of Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R., a resolution was passed unanimously asking the Veterans of Foreign Wars to assume the duty of decorating the graves of their dead comrades buried in Nuuanu Cemetery, marking said graves with flags, also to see that Old Glory is hoisted at half mast till noon on Memorial Day and at full peak from noon to sunset. We thank you for your kindness in volunteering your services."

WILL RECRUIT SIGNAL  
CORPS COMPANY HERE

A full company of the signal corps is to be recruited locally, according to announcement made yesterday at army headquarters. This will be the first full signal corps company Hawaii has had. Men fitted for signal corps work by reason of occupation, such as linemen and electricians, are wanted to enlist in this organization.

First Platoon, E Company, of the Third Telegraph Battalion, will now be E Company of the Third Battalion. The next transport from the mainland is expected to bring forty-seven new men who have been assigned to the Hawaiian Signal Corps Company.

WHALING SEASON OFF  
GRAY'S HARBOR PROSPEROUS

The whaling season off Gray's Harbor promises to be quite profitable. Reports from there are that several schools of sperm whales have been sighted, and the whaler Moran two weeks ago captured six in two days 112 miles off the coast.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

YACHT HAWAII TO  
BE SOLD SHORTLY

Petition To This End To Be Heard By Circuit Judge Ashford October 4

On October 4, next, it is expected, Circuit Judge Ashford will hear a petition filed recently by the committee of the Transpacific Yacht Race Club, wherein leave is asked to sell the yacht Hawaii. The petition alleges the fact that ocean races have been discontinued and, that, therefore, the purpose for which the yacht was first secured no longer exists.

The yacht Hawaii, which has been moored in Pearl Harbor for some time past, competed in three ocean races from Southern California to Honolulu, and won one race, came in second in another and lost place in another race. The Hawaii is reported to be in good seaworthy condition, with a good set of sails and, with the exception of needed water tanks, the original ones being worn out, the vessel is ready to go to sea. The hull and spars are declared to be in good condition, although the Hawaii has not been on the ways for some time.

It will be remembered that the yacht is most elaborately finished throughout with iron fixtures and was built under the personal supervision of Alexander Lytle, of Sorensen & Lytle, after a design by Crowninshield of Boston.

The yacht was built under the auspices of a committee from the Hawaii Yacht Club, with funds obtained by subscription in the year 1908. Judge Henry E. Cooper, as chairman, William H. McInerney, secretary, and Charles T. Wilder, treasurer, undertook as a committee to raise the funds and build the yacht to compete in the transpacific races after the Lurline won the 1906 race from La Paloma, Hawaii.

There were over seven hundred subscribers and donors of material and fittings. The Hawaii has always been considered the people's boat. She cost \$17,500 to build, the contractors making nothing on the contract. Every body was then working to build a yacht for Hawaii, not to win the transpacific race.

The Hawaii entered the second transpacific race in 1909, skippered by Capt. S. J. Harris. This race was won by the former champion, the Lurline. The Hawaii next entered and sailed in the 1910 race and was commanded by Capt. Charles T. Wilder, who had with him an amateur crew. She came into Honolulu Harbor first, her time being fourteen days, three hours and twenty-three minutes, thus defeating the Sweetheart and the Molokai.

The fourth transpacific race was sailed in 1912 from San Pedro, the Lurline winning and the Hawaii taking second place, her time being fourteen days, fifteen hours and thirty-nine minutes. This was the Hawaii's last race.

Since then the Hawaii has been altogether in Hawaiian waters and in local races has proved a speedy racer in beating to windward in the rough channels on the way to Maui. She was designed on the lines of a Gloucester Fisherman and is particularly fitted for rough weather in a windward course, with her flush decks awash.

The Hawaii is sloop-rigged at present and has a set of good and serviceable working sails. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, twenty-eight feet; beam, four feet; draft, ten feet; water line, fifty-two feet and ten inches; beam over planks, sixteen feet; depth of hold, nine feet; draft extreme, ten feet; cast-iron keel, weight twelve tons.

The masts and spars of the Hawaii are all of hollow wood, the dimensions being: Main mast fifty-six feet long; main topmast, twenty-eight feet long; thirty-seven; main gaff, thirty-five; foremast, fifty; fore-topmast, twenty-six; fore gaff, thirty, and square sail yard, forty-two feet. The sail areas are: main sail, 1189 square feet; fore sail, 680 square feet, stay sail and other sails, 1076 square feet, a total sail area of 2945 square feet.

WATCHMAN FRUSTRATES  
ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY

Finds Door Unlocked and Filipinos Hanging About

What is believed to have been an attempt to burglariously enter the premises of T. Murakami, on Hotel Street, near Nuuanu Street, was frustrated last night by the vigilance of Capt. Harry Evans of the Honolulu Merchants' Patrol.

Murakami Shoten is the name of a big dry goods store, which stocks large quantities of rich silks and other valuable merchandise.

At nine o'clock, Paul Tanaka, a watchman in the service of the patrol, tried the door and found it locked. An hour later, as Captain Evans was making his rounds, he noticed three Filipinos gathered outside the door of the store. He went over to see what they were up to, and on his approach they ran away down Smith Street.

Evans found the door unlocked, and immediately notified T. Murakami, who left his home and made an inspection of the store finding, however, that as far as he could see, nothing had been disturbed.

MORE RED CROSS MONEY  
IS URGED BY PERSHING

WASHINGTON, September 12.—(Associated Press).—Request for more Red Cross funds for the care of American and French soldiers and for civilians of the sections of France which the Huns have devastated was received by Davison at the Red Cross headquarters from General Pershing yesterday. Pershing says the need next winter will be greater than has even been expected and urges that larger sums be asked and devoted for the humanitarian purposes of the society.